# Newark BA

## AC

### Util

#### Russia proves compulsory service fails

**A Legislative Proposal 12’** : Mandating National Service, May 10, 12

Despite a tradition of national service dating back to the time of the tsars**, Russia serves as the epitome of a failed program**. Although community service options exist on paper, Russia’s national service initiative is effectively a males-only draft into the military. The unpopularity of the war in Chechnya, combined with the inability of conscripts to choose a specialization, has **led to “thousands of young men” illegally avoiding service** (Bigg). One young man stated, “The Russian army, in its current form, isn’t a professional one… That’s why I simply refuse to be another cog in the machine” (Biggs). Frequent raids by the authorities to catch objectors in places frequented by young people only further demoralize that demographic. The **general population’s unwillingness** to 9 participate in national service has resulted in the military looking elsewhere for manpower, with more than 50% of its members having served criminal sentences in prison. **For those who do** **enter** national service in Russia, their two years in the military are **likened** to **time in prison** (Bigg). In 2009, 149 **conscripts** were reported to **have committed suicide**; however, Human Rights Watch suspects this number was inflated to include new recruits killed during hazing (Karmodi). With certain units controlled by members of ethnic groups, outsiders who join these units are **subjected to** “grossly **abusive and humiliating treatment**” (Bigg). Rather than facilitate cohesiveness, the persistence of this phenomenon foments national discord and ethnocentrism. Corruption, especially rampant in the Russian officer corps, results in the inaction of those with the power to curb the abuse of conscripts. Not only do officers turn a blind eye to the brutal hazing of new recruits, but they “often send soldiers to work at construction sites and pocket all the money they earn” (Karmodi). In one unit, a commander threatened to deal with any concerns by “smashing in…the nose” of the Figure 7: Hazing of Russian Conscripts 10 complainer (Karmodi). As the result of its infamous reputation, President Yeltsin visited this unit. Pending his arrival, the unit’s officers “hid everyone who had visible bruises in a cellar for several days, without any food” (Karmodi). With its rampant abuses of power, lack of flexibility in accommodating the needs of its participants and failure to self-correct, the **Russian national service program demonstrates the pitfalls** of a lack of oversight and the effects of allowing injustices to reoccur without consequences.

#### Turn- Compulsory service causes millions to be incarcerated—non-compliers are criminalized

**Nelson** **16’** Nelson, Steve. Gender-Neutral Draft Registration Would Create Millions of Female Felons. US News , Mar. 2016, [www.usnews.com/news/articles/2016-05-03/gender-neutral-draft-registration-would-create-millions-of-female-felons](http://www.usnews.com/news/articles/2016-05-03/gender-neutral-draft-registration-would-create-millions-of-female-felons).

A key congressional committee voted last week to require young women to register for potentially compulsory military service, but the **gender-equalizing reform threatens to make felons out of women who refused to participate.** Though prosecutions currently appear unlikely, **men jailed for not registering with the Selective Service System** and some former **authorities** who participated in the cases **are concerned about criminalizing a large swath of the population.** Enforcement wasn’t always lax, and [the law](https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/50/3811) that may be applied to women allows for five-year prison sentences for "knowing and willful" non-registration with an equally long statute of limitations. “**It will inevitably lead to massive resistance**, whether visible in the streets or women just blowing it off the way men have," says Edward Hasbrouck, prosecuted for not registering in the 1980s. "Congress is smoking crack if they think women can be forced to register." Hasbrouck served more than four months in prison after catching the eye of an ambitious federal prosecutor, Robert Mueller, who went on to be FBI director. He originally received a suspended sentence, but recalls an unamused judge sending him to prison in late 1984 for doing peace activism to satisfy court-ordered community service. Hasbrouck considers himself an areligious anarcho-pacifist, but his explanation for refusing to register could come from a run-of-the-mill libertarian: “I had no intention of enslaving myself to the government.”

#### Compulsory Service creates psychological harm

**War Resisters' International 98’** Psychosocial Effects of Compulsory Military Service | War Resisters' International. War Resisters' International, 1 Nov. 1998, www.wri-irg.org/en/archive/tri1998/en/wk-pems.htm.

Ten people attended this workshop, which analysed and reflected upon the effects of obligatory military service on both the individual and on the society in which they live. One of the main issues to be highlighted was the role that military instruction has in either reaffirming or building upon forms of social indoctrination already started by other institutions. **Military training imposes conditions on the articulation and organisation of the "psychological system" of the individual.** It **turns the individual into an object**, conditions towards **mechanical learning**, into **accepting without arguing**, and emphasises standard rather than multiple responses. This is all added to a mix which includes discipline, denial of the individual, ritualisation and other **actions designed to encourage submission to power.** We also described the kind of clinical and pathological effects of this kind of education and training. From the discussion that followed, **it** was **evident** that awareness of **the military's role is a function of an individual's personal historical experience**, in **particular the relationship between civilians and "their" military.** Some people from the ex-Yugoslav countries had a different perspective -- not expressed openly but otherwise evident -- which understated the characteristics and consequences of military training. This is probably because of the recent experience of war: their armies are frequently conceived of as as an ally which defends them from external aggressions. It seems basic to stress the need for serious and deep study of the characteristics of armed institutions (training, norms, adherence to ideological doctrines, etc.). Themes such as "Peace Armies", "Actions for Continental Integration", "Consolidation of Military-Civil Relationships", etc. have recently been introduced into the public debate in many countries. This often makes it difficult for us to reframe the debate around the more fundamental question of why armies exist in the first place.

**\*Analytics**

### Disaster

#### Read FEMA CP

#### Read the Aid DA

#### Increase in spending will cause a trade off in new programs

Khimm 11’ Suzy, Kimm Mother Jones, 2011 Suzy, Washington Bureau of Mother Jones, “How Not to Cut the Deficit” January 6, 2011, <http://motherjones.com/politics/2011/01/cutgo-deficit-boehner>)

Under the Democrats' "pay-as-you-go" rules—introduced during the Clinton era and continued under President Obama—Congress had to match every spending increase or tax cut with a commensurate spending cut or tax increase. The GOP has now upended "pay-go" with "cut-go" rules, under which tax cuts don't have to be paid for and tax increases can't offset spending hikes. "The idea is that the only two things you can do are cut spending and cut taxes," explains the Washington Post's Ezra Klein. The problem is that cutting taxes without paying for them gives the government less to work with when it comes to balancing the budget and reducing the deficit. Effectively, the GOP rules could make it even more difficult to create new government programs, while making it far easier for the GOP to hand tax breaks to corporations and the wealth

#### Cuts in aid leads to spread of disease

**Kates et al** **17’** Jennifer Katesm Adam Wexler, JoshVice President and Director of Global Health and HIV Policy at the Kaiser Family Foundation, where she oversees the Foundation's policy analysis and research focused on the U.S. government's role in global health and on the global and domestic HIV epidemics~, "What Could U.S. Budget Cuts Mean for Global Health?", Kaiser Foundation, 13 Jun 2017

Based on our models, the **potential health impacts of** these one-year **cuts is significant** across all three budget scenarios. For example, depending on the size of the cut, we estimate that starting next year: Additional **new HIV infections would range from 49,100 to 198,700**; the number of people on antiretrovirals could decline by more than 830,000 in the steepest budget cut scenario; Additional new **TB cases would range from 7,600 to 31,100**; The number of women and couples receiving contraceptives would decline, ranging from 6.2 million to almost 24 million; the increase in the number of abortions would range between 778,000 to almost 3 million; and **Additional maternal, newborn, and child deaths would range between 7,000 and 31,300.** While the fate of this year’s global health budget remains uncertain, **these models illustrate the relationship between** such decisions and health outcomes **in low- and middle-income countries** and provide one important tool for assessing future budget choices.

## NC

### Agamben DA

#### Otherization is the root cause of Racism- Aff is k2 solving their impacts

**Fasching 93’** Fasching, deChant,1993, Comparative religious ethics: a narrative approach, Publication:Blackwell Publishing: Massachusetts, page number 298.

There is a great deal of Babel’s spiritual pathology present in our own technological civilization. **Ethnocentrism** is apervasive characteristic of all cultures and the link between it and techno-bureaucratic rationality **has proven hazardous to life** both human and no-human. **This was true of Nazi Germany**, of Meiji Japan, **and** of **Western colonialism**, to name three examples. This is the link that produced Auschwitz and Hiroshima. **Ethnocentrism is only one of many “centrisms”** we have examined in this text **that violate life.** For not only does every sacred society set itself apart from all others (us vs. them) who are less than human. But each also makes similar internal differentiations. For, internal to the sacred order of every ethne or community, **there is a hierarchy that reserves greater privileges for** those **“most fully human”** who stand at the center of the sacred circle. These **hierarchies result in racism**, sexism, religious prejudice, **and violation of the natural world.**

#### CX Aff Args- The Aff is literally the DA and solves the args they criticize

### Black Women PIC

#### Perm- CP’s are supposed to be textually competitive with the AFF, this one only adds words onto it

1. **Real-world- writing plans carefully allows us to function as policy makers**
2. **Clash- PIC skirts around the centeral thesis of the Aff**

#### Compulsion is k2 inclusion- excluding one group justifies white men controlling it, this can also spill into other situtations. This O/W because it spills into other forms in society and turnsback chances at reform.

#### The NC perpetuates the categorical oppression of the of the inner groups the CP, by assuming the CP solves for all of the oppression labeled the “black superwomen complex”

#### The CP acts as if the experiences of all black women or those who identify as black women are the same, causing a generalization of oppression whereas groups can actually suffer from a different more severe form of oppression.

#### Military is k2 inclusion

**Mittelstadt** **17’** Stahl, Ronit Y., and Jennifer Mittelstadt. “Trump’s Trans Ban Isn’t Just Anti-Gay. It’s Anti-Military.” The Washington Post, The Washington Post, 28 July 2017, www.washingtonpost.com/news/made-by-history/wp/2017/07/28/the-battle-over-who-can-serve-is-a-battle-over-who-we-are/?utm\_term=.fa6f6000aae2.

Since the turn to an all-volunteer force in 1973, **the urgent need for manpower has promoted ever greater inclusion**: of racial and religious minorities, of women, of gays and lesbians, of immigrants and of transgender people. The pragmatic need for people to fill and sustain the ranks undergirded these shifts, whether enacted by a commander in chief, the military hierarchy or civilian legislation. When the Obama administration dismantled “don’t ask, don’t tell” and then allowed for the inclusion of transgender people, it followed in the path of opening the military to new people to meet the needs of the force. Neither the inclusion of transgender people nor the changes in personnel before it constituted, as critics have charged, “social engineering” in a prospective, calculated sense. But inclusion has had consequences. **The military has been** a participant in and sometimes **even an unintentional driver of social change.** When forced to train, worship, sleep and eat together, **Americans have learned about one another and** often **realized** — as frequently memorialized in World War II-era novels and movies — that **shared experiences can overcome divergent backgrounds.** The military included Catholics and Jews as chaplains even as anti-Catholicism and anti-Semitism reigned in U.S. public life. The military desegregated prior to public schools. The military opened staff corps positions to women as the Equal Rights Amendment failed to be ratified. The repeal of don’t ask, don’t tell preceded the Supreme Court decisions in *Windsor*, which struck down the Defense of Marriage Act for treating same-sex and opposite-sex couples differently under federal law, and*Obergefell*, which legalized gay marriage nationally. This tradition of opening the military to marginalized Americans derives from pragmatic rather than progressive views. But **once the military recognizes** these **groups as equal, it becomes harder for** civilian **society to** overtly **retain prejudices** and rescind (or forego) civil rights.

#### The NC perpetuates the grouping of people into same category and assumes the form of oppression is consistent among the diverse community, there is no Such Thing as a Single Monolithic Black Identity even specifically regarding women who identify as black

Morgan, A. S. 15’DEBUNKING THE MYTH OF MONOLITHIC IDENTITY IN ORDER TO ADDRESS INADEQUATE LEADERSHIP WITHIN THE AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY. https://repository.library.georgetown.edu/bitstream/handle/10822/1029892/Morgan\_georgetown\_0076M\_13114.pdf?sequence=1

The following conclusions were drawn from the previous four chapters. First, like the Gumbo analogy used in the first chapter, **there is** an **unlimited amount of ways to self-­‐identify as black** in America. While it is true that African American experiences are deeply rooted in shared struggles and activism, it is also true that **African American identity is** **equally rooted in individual experiences** relegated by socio-­‐economic class, sexual and religious orientation, and etc. Each individual experience has just as much of an influence in shaping how an individual identifies as any other. Second, **no solution** proposed before or even in this thesis **will permanently address** the deep and pervading **juxtapositions of group versus individual interests in the African American community.** The community will never be completely aligned, in any comparable way, to the way it was before the Civil Rights movement. Economic mobility is simply to engrained in the fabric of American life and success. However, rediscovering common interests and agreed upon social group goals, that hold equal benefit to all members, is probable.

### Econ DA

#### Turn- CNS creates the opportunity for billions going back into the economy

**Belfield** **03’** Belfield, Clive. The Economic Value of National Service. The Aspen Institute: Franklin Project , Sept. 2003, assets.aspeninstitute.org/content/uploads/files/content/docs/pubs/FranklinProject\_EconomicValue\_final.pdf.

We estimate national service by youth at 80,450 member service years annually. This total covers the three AmeriCorps programs, including YouthBuild, Teach for America, and National Guard Youth ChalleNGe. **The** total **social cost of youth n**ational **s**ervice – including federal funding, matched funding, and tax burdens – **is $1.7 billion annually** (see Figure ES1). **The total social benefit** of youth national service – **including** the value of output produced and the **longer-term gains** from greater human and social capital – **is $6.5 billion.** For society, **the benefit of national youth service is 3.95 times greater than the cost**. For the taxpayer, the commitment to national service programs for youth – including federal funding and matched funding from other public sources – is $1.1 billion annually. Over the long term, the taxpayer recoups – in terms of higher tax revenues from increased output and productivity and lower spending on social programs – an estimated $2.5 billion. **The net difference is a taxpayer gain of $1.4 billion.** For the taxpayer, every dollar spent on youth national service yields over two dollars in savings.

#### Non-Unique- With technology advancing and the rise of automation, job losses are inevitable in the market

**Maney** **16’** Maney, Kevin. “You Will Love the Future Economy, Thanks to Robots and AI.” Newsweek, 5 Dec. 2016, www.newsweek.com/2016/12/09/robot-economy-artificial-intelligence-jobs-happy-ending-526467.html.

Truck driver is the most common job in the world—3.5 million of them in the U.S. alone. Over the summer, the **Dutch government ran a successful**[**test**](https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2016/apr/07/convoy-self-driving-trucks-completes-first-european-cross-border-trip)**of driverless trucks** crossing Europe. **Uber** recently **paid $680 million to**[**buy**](http://www.recode.net/2016/8/18/12540068/uber-paid-680-million-for-self-driving-truck-company-otto-for-the-tech-not-the-trucks)**Otto**, a startup **working on auto-drive trucks** and founded by former Google AI specialists. Consulting company McKinsey has predicted that within eight years, one-third of all trucks on the road will drive themselves. In maybe 15 years, truck driverwill, like gas station attendant, be an anachronism. Uber invested in Otto not just to operate trucks but because Uber wants to run fleets of self-driving cars. In September, it began [testing](http://www.npr.org/sections/alltechconsidered/2016/09/14/493823483/self-driving-cars-take-to-the-streets-of-pittsburgh-courtesy-of-uber) such a fleet in [Pittsburgh](http://www.npr.org/sections/alltechconsidered/2016/09/14/493823483/self-driving-cars-take-to-the-streets-of-pittsburgh-courtesy-of-uber). Canada’s postal service wants to send [drones](http://www.cbc.ca/news/business/drone-canada-post-1.3646850) instead of vans to deliver rural mail. **Millions of driver jobs of all kinds could swirl down AI’s drain** before Trump finishes his four-year term. **Within maybe five years, AI will be better than humans at diagnosing medical images and better than legal assistants** at researching case law, Surya Ganguli, a leading AI [scientist](https://web.stanford.edu/dept/app-physics/cgi-bin/person/surya-gangulijanuary-2012/) at Stanford University, tells me. Hawkins says **we will eventually make machines that are great mathematicians.** “Mathematicians try to figure out proofs and mathematical structure and see elegance in high-dimensional spaces in their heads,” he says. “That’s not a ‘human’ thing. You can build an intelligent machine that is designed for that. It actually lives in a mathematical space, and its native behaviors are mathematical behaviors. And it can run a million times faster than a human and never get tired. It can be designed to be a brilliant mathematician.” If you do something predictable and rote, then sometime in the next 10 years you’ll probably feel like a gas pump jockey, circa 1980. One by one, **companies will eliminate or marginalize your work.** It **will happen to the least educated first and fastest**, hitting drivers, waiters, factory workers and office administrators. Then the robotization of work will eat into more knowledge-based jobs. Low-level accounting will get eaten by software. So will basic writing: Bloomberg already uses AI to write company earnings reports. Robots today can be better stock traders than humans. It won’t be long before you’ll be able to contact an AI doctor via your smartphone, talk to it about your symptoms, use your camera to show it anything it wants to see and get a triage diagnosis that tells you to either take a couple of Advil or get to a specialist.

#### Non-unique- Debt is at 18 trillion, NS is a minor loss. Other areas are causing decline

#### Non-Unique- U.S. is already facing a drag on the econ, the labor force is already experiencing Americans leaving the workforce

**Soergel** **15’** Soergel, Andrew. Where Are All the Workers? US News , 15 July 2015, [www.usnews.com/news/the-report/articles/2015/07/16/unemployment-is-low-but-more-workers-are-leaving-the-workforce](http://www.usnews.com/news/the-report/articles/2015/07/16/unemployment-is-low-but-more-workers-are-leaving-the-workforce).

All told, it's likely to be a drag on the U.S. economy for years to come. **The U.S. econ**omy has **created 11.5 million new jobs** during the last 57 consecutive months of domestic labor force expansion. And **there were nearly 5.4 million open jobs at the end of May** – more than twice as many vacancies as there were six years ago. And **yet Americans are** actually **trickling out of work at an alarming rate.** The **country's labor force** **participation rate** – which measures the share of Americans at least 16 years old who are either employed or actively looking for work – **dipped last month to a**[**38-year low**](https://www.usnews.com/news/articles/2015/07/02/unemployment-rate-hits-7-year-low-as-us-adds-223-000-jobs-in-june), clocking in at an underwhelming 62.6 percent. **Unemployed individuals** who haven't actively looked for a job in the last four weeks, for any number of reasons, actually **slip away from the Labor Department's**[**unemployment calculations**](https://www.usnews.com/news/articles/2015/06/19/the-problem-with-the-labor-departments-unemployment-indicators)**.** So although the unemployment rate ticked down to a seven-year low of 5.3 percent in June, that number didn't do justice to the 640,000 individuals who exited the labor market last month and the nearly 94 million people who were neither employed nor looking for work. Righting the participation ship is far from an easy battle for a couple of reasons, the first of which is that labor force participation is a tricky concept. It's a little counter-intuitive, since the economy can add tens of thousands of jobs each month, yet the size of the overall labor market – and the population's overall participation rate – can shrink, which is what happened in June.

#### Terminal Defense- Empirics prove econ collapse hasn’t led to Nuclear War

The impacts of the DA don’t matter, the NC cant solve for the it is an infinitely regressive DA

#### Economic collapse doesn't cause war

**Bennett and Nordstrom** **00’** Bennett and Nordstrom, Department of Political Science Professors at Pennsylvania State, 2000 Scott and Timothy, â€œForeign Policy Substitutability and Internal Economic Problems in Enduring Rivalries,â€ Journal of Conflict Resolution, February, Ebsco

In this analysis, we focus on using economic conditions to understand when rivalries are likely to escalate or end. Rivalries are an appropriate set of cases to use when examining substitutability both because leaders in rival states have clearly substitutable choices and because rivalries are a set of cases in which externalization is a particularly plausible policy option. In particular, when confronted with domestic problems, leaders in a rivalry have the clear alternatives of escalating the conflict with the rival to divert attention or to work to settle the rivalry as a means of freeing up a substantial amount of resources that can be directed toward solving internal problems. In the case of the diversion option, rivals provide logical, believable actors for leaders to target; the presence of a clear rival may offer unstable elites a particularly inviting target for hostile statements or actual conflict as necessary. The public and relevant elites already consider the rival a threat or else the rivalry would not have continued for an extended period; the presence of disputed issues also provides a casus belli with the rival that is always present. Rivals also may provide a target where the possible costs and risks of externalization are relatively controlled. If the goal is diversion, leaders willwant to divert attention without provoking an actual (and expensive) war. Over the course of many confrontations, rival states may learn to anticipate response patterns, leading to safer disputes or at least to leaders believing that they can control the risks of conflict when they initiate a new confrontation. In sum, rivals provide good targets for domestically challenged political leaders. This leads to our first hypothesis, which is as follows: *Hypothesis 1*: Poor economic conditions lead to diversionary actions against the rival. Conflict settlement is also a distinct route to dealing with internal problems that leaders in rivalries may pursue when faced with internal problems. Military competition between states requires large amounts of resources, and rivals require even more attention. Leaders may choose to negotiate a settlement that ends a rivalry to free up important resources that may be reallocated to the domestic economy. In a â€œguns versus butterâ€ world of economic trade-offs, when a state can no longer afford to pay the expenses associated with competition in a rivalry, it is quite rational for leaders to reduce costs by ending a rivalry.This gain (a peace dividend) could be achieved at any time by ending a rivalry. However, such a gain is likely to be most important and attractive to leaders when internal conditions are bad and the leader is seeking ways to alleviate active problems. Support for policy change away from continued rivalry is more likely to develop when the economic situation sours and elites and masses are looking for ways to improve a worsening situation. It is at these times that the pressure to cut military investment will be greatest and that state leaders will be forced to recognize the difficulty of continuing to pay for a rivalry. Among other things, this argument also encompasses the view that the cold war ended because the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics could no longer compete economically with the United States. *Hypothesis 2*: Poor economic conditions increase the probability of rivalry termination. Hypotheses 1 and 2 posit opposite behaviors in response to a single cause (internal economic problems). As such, they demand a research design that can account for substitutability between them.

### Military Readiness DA

#### No Link- The AC isn’t about the military

#### Readiness doesn’t matter- wars aren’t fought with people they’re fought with machines

**Chivers 14’** Chivers, Tom. “Should Future Wars Be Fought by Killer Robots?” The Telegraph, Telegraph Media Group, 14 Nov. 2014, www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/11230677/Should-future-wars-be-fought-by-killer-robots.html.

[A special UN meeting in Geneva this week](http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/nov/13/killer-robots-strictly-monitored-un-meeting-geneva) is discussing the use of “lethal autonomous weapons”: battle robots, to you and me. **It isn’t all that long ago that this would have been a matter for science fiction**, just as the Terminator is, but **in recent years it has become an increasingly imminent concern.** The **use of drones, or “unmanned combat air vehicles”** (UCAVs), **in warfare** and assassinations **has become widespread**, if controversial**. Two dozen countries are known** or believed **to use armed unmanned aircraft** of varying degrees of sophistication. Britain and America use heavily armed, high-flying drones such as the MQ-9 Predator, which can stay in the air for 14 hours at a time while carrying more than half a ton of laser-guided bombs and missiles; since Barack Obama became president, one US senator estimates, more than 4,000 people have been killed in American military drone strikes.

#### Turn- Intellectual Readiness is k2 winning wars not physical

**Matisek** **17’** Matisek, Jahara. “Physical Fitness Is Not the Key to Winning America's Future Wars.”Modern War Institute, West Point, 7 Feb. 2017, mwi.usma.edu/physical-fitness-not-key-winning-americas-future-wars/.

To be sure, **it would be a mistake to expect** that every**future American war will be long-term** counterinsurgency **or nation-building efforts.** Indeed, with the rise of China and a revanchist Russia, major war against a near-peer adversary appears increasingly more likely at some point over the horizon, and it would be foolhardy not to prepare for this eventuality**. But such a war in the twenty-first century will take a very different form** than the great wars of the industrial age. China, Russia, Iran, North Korea and many other states, have studied the American way of war for decades and will not fall prey to the same miscalculation Saddam Hussain did in 1991 and 2003. Given this, should we really assume that physical fitness will correlate with victory in a war in the twenty-first century? While such reasoning was appropriate during the early industrial age of war, conflict has become both more [mechanized](https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/international-organization/article/div-classtitlerage-against-the-machines-explaining-outcomes-in-counterinsurgency-warsdiv/7D087F93A59E7D15931576039C0641BF) and increasingly [limited in scope and aim](https://is.muni.cz/el/1423/podzim2015/MVZ208/um/Journal_of_Peace_Research-2013-Gat-149-57.pdf). Furthermore, **America’s most recent armed conflicts have been more contests of political willpower than fights** determined by the ability to field millions of Herculean soldiers for a major land battle. It would be foolish to think that potential nation-state foes have not taken note of America’s struggles in wars of will and limited scope. There will always remain a central place for brute strength and superior physical fitness in warfare, of course. **But future wars between nation-states are going to be decided by which side can best protect its infrastructure**, command-and-control capabilities, **cyberspace,** and assets in outer space (e.g., satellites, etc.). Future **battlefields will entail “**[**less sweat, more sit**](http://taskandpurpose.com/change-physical-standards-recognize-jobs-dont-require-combat-fitness/)**.**” Hence, the United States will need more personnel with the cognitive acumen to deal with electronic threats and other intangible problems that arise in different battlefield domains, which **cannot be solved solely through excellent physical fitness.**

### War the Dog DA

### Wynter K

# St. Andrew’s IB

## AC

### Medical Shortages

**Empirics prove most medical students don’t stay in rural areas- their own author**

**Frehywot et al 10’** Frehywot, Seble, et al. “Compulsory Service Programmes for Recruiting Health Workers in Remote and Rural Areas: Do They Work?” WHO, World Health Organization, 8 Jan. 2010, www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/88/5/09-071605/en/.

While we found more than 70 countries (and parts of Canada, India and Japan) with some type of compulsory service programme, exact dates of initiation for some programmes were unclear. These programmes were started for several reasons. Most programmes where the designing entity is known were designed by the ministry of health or a legislative body with the involvement of local government agencies (ministry of health: 14; federal body: 6; state bodies: 2; private entity: 2; unknown: 48). Where a method is known, the most common means (64%) of enforcing the requirement is by withholding the certification needed to practise. Some countries enforce graduates to pay back the government money spent on education. For example, in Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu States in India, graduates who do not complete their compulsory service must pay a fine of 1 million Rupees (about US$ 21 000). The cost of the compulsory programme varies due to the size of the service areas, population of the countries and economic status of the country. Costs range from US$ 100 000 in Haiti to US$ 10 million per year in Australia. National taxes are the most common means of financing the programmes. **Numerous programmes indicate**d that they had not measured outcomes or that they were just starting to measure outcomes and the results were not yet available. **The number of health professionals who stay in** the **rural areas** after their compulsory service is over **was not clear for most countries** (6 of 9). Norway’s administrators measure a variety of factors related to the types of individuals who stay in rural areas after the requirement is complete. These factors included: rural/urban upbringing, age, family composition and gender. Norway estimated that 20% stay in rural areas, and was in the process of analysing these data at the time of writing this paper. **Nigeria** anecdotally **stated** that **people do not stay in the rural areas after completing the requirement.** In Peru, the health professionals are not allowed to stay in the rural area after the programme has ended. **If they do remain, they are often paid less than they received while fulfilling** their **compulsory service requirement.**

### Juveniles

## NC

### Crime DA

#### No Link- NS doesn’t affect crime

**Lunden 52’** Lunden, Walter A. Military Service and Criminality. Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, 1952, scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3968&context=jclc.

Crimes, in the main, and especially property crimes, are committed by young men. Crime appears to be a prerogative of youth. Of the 400,089 arrests reoprted by the FBI in 1949 (January to June only) 62 percent of the men were under 35 years of age. When this percentage is related to the fact that 78.1 percent of the male veterans who served in World War II were under 35 years of age as of June 30, 1949, there is little surprise that one-third of the men committed to the prisons were former service men. **These men committed their crimes not because they were veterans with military** duty behind them **but because they were young men with an average age of 23.8 years.** The average age of these men was about six years less than all veterans. Age, therefore, as a selective element is the important factor in crime and not duty or time in the armed forces of the nation. **These same men**, because they were young men, **would** most likely **have committed crimes had they never been in the military.** In analyzing the entire problem due consideration should be given to the prisoners who have never served in the forces. **What about the two-thirds of the men committed in the same years who have not been in the armed forces of the nation?** If military duty is to be considered as an important factor, how can it be explained that two-thirds of the men had never served the nation as a soldier, sailor or marine and yet had committed a crime serious enough to bring them into the same institutions? **This fact is often overlooked**

#### Turn- CNS decreases crime

**Kuang 16’** Kuang, Dongteng. “Why America Should Establish Mandatory National Service.” The Odyssey Online , 8 Feb. 2016, www.theodysseyonline.com/500-words-on-why-america-should-establish-mandatory-national-service.

Almost every high school has its share of seniors who are planning to either serve directly in the armed forces, or attend a service academy or ROTC program. In the long run, there is a noticeable distinction between civilians and soldiers in the workforce and community that extends beyond one's career choice both in the military and as a civilian. Many nations still retain compulsory military or federal service of citizens and such systems have profound benefits for the country. From a civilian perspective, below, are the main reasons I support **compulsory national service** for all eligible young adults. The first benefit a militarized youth generation would serve a country is to **provide a disciplined workforce.** Two of the most powerful economies in Asia, South Korea, and Singapore, both have compulsory military or alternative service for men around the age of majority. Lessons of leadership, teamwork, responsibility, character, and problem-solving must be mastered for success in the military. However, if those with military experience retain these penchants after they transition away from the military, they already have a mental advantage over those in the workforce without military experience. Secondly, **youth upbringing** centered around eventual national service **would change America's social dynamic for the better.** Currently, seven out of 10 youths in America would be considered unfit for military service. Although the argument for a slippery slope leading to a military-based meritocracy exists, a state having reasonable expectations out of how its younger generations would be raised does not interfere with a parent's right to raise his or her children the way they feel is best. Raising children expecting them to participate in national service should set a tone for parents and set standards for how they want their children to grow up. Crime can be used as an indicator of socio-economic progress and development. Developed **countries with mandatory** national **service** or those who recently abolished it (e.g Switzerland, Germany, South Korea, and Singapore) **have** among **the lowest crime rates** compared to nations with similarly-sized economies. Finally, with a highly skilled and trained civilian population, **America can rely less on a standing army** and more on a militia-based system for defense, **allowing** for **decreased military spending.** A case study as to why this would work is Switzerland. All young adults from the age of 18 are required to undergo military or alternative training and, therefore, the Swiss military consists of highly trained individuals who still retain civilian lives, but have the necessary skills to serve in the armed forces, if needed.

### Farmers CP

### States CP

### Race K

#### Alt doesn’t solve- embracing an anti-white stance does nothing, the 1AC already does that but we actually shift things.

#### What happens from then- scholars and others already take an anti-white stance in the SQUO but nothing changes.

# Sacred Heart SP

## AC

### Everyone register for the Draft

#### More women into the military will strengthen the military’s culture of masculinity – allow men to use sexual assault to reassert control.

**Burke 98’** Burke, Colleen. Women and Militarism. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1998.

A very contested area of debate about women and militarism is the role of women in the military. While feminists seeking equality with men are opposed to any occupational field being closed to them on the basis of their sex, the goal of having more women in the military is not without its problems. Greater participation in the military as an appropriate means achieving women's liberation must be questioned. To see it as such reinforces its centrality and to integrate women into **the military only increases the militarization of society.** The military itself uses the argument of promoting women's equality in its recruitment information; however, **an institution built on masculine ideals** such as aggression **can hardly** be expected to **play a sincere part in women's emancipation.** If in joining the military **women are** also **turned into unquestioning killing machines**, then what progress or liberation exists in that? What kind of society are they defending? Despite the military's promises of equality and challenging non-traditional careers, women who join are concentrated in clerical and other service jobs which reflect the job ghettos of civilian women. The United States army proudly proclaims that only 28 of 348 occupational specialties are closed to women, however, these positions comprise 42% of all army jobs and are often prerequisites for advancement. **Military women face levels of sexual harassment and rape which are much higher than in civilian life.** The 1991 Tailhook scandal in the United States, where scores of women were assaulted by naval aviators at a convention, was the catalyst for the investigation of the widespread **sexual harassment** throughout the military which **is tolerated and covered-up.** Although women in the military are challenging gender roles by becoming soldiers, they are still judged by them. Military **women are labelled** either **lesbians or prostitutes** and are sexually harassed and **slandered by** their **male colleagues.** Although most militaries routinely purge homosexuals and lesbians from their ranks, women are much more likely to be targeted and discharged for this reason. This widespread sexual harassment (which affects women in armed forces all over the world) bolsters male egos which have been threatened by female competition and invasion of their previously male-only domain. The exclusion of women from combat (which must constantly be redefined in an era of nuclear and high tech combat) is essential to preserving the masculine identity of the military and to justifying the continued male dominant position in the social order. With some countries abandoning compulsory military service for men, and fewer men joining, the armed forces in many countries are currently recruiting women. However, they are quite clearly doing this on their own terms. The "Rosie the Rivetters" of the Second World War who took industrial work while the men were fighting were quickly sent back to their low-paid pre-war roles when the "boys" returned. Women seeking equality must do it on their own terms according to their own goals. Enlisting in the military may mean equality on paper (although even this is debatable), but it does not mean liberation--from restrictive gender roles, from sexual harassment and abuse, or from a society which condones violence. Some argue that a large influx of women into the military will fundamentally change its character as it will cease to be an all-male preserve and women will have more of a stake in the formulation of national security policy. This is a debatable. It seems that **women will be less likely to change the military** and more likely to be changed by it, as the presence of women in the military in several industrialized countries has not yet made a significant impact on the institution.

## NC

### Increase Military Pay CP

#### Perm- the CP isn’t competitive, the AC advocates for PC which means we can also increase pay for soldiers

### Biopower K

# Columbus AT

## AC

### Colonialism

#### National service reinforces colonialism

**Hanchey** **12’** Hanchey , Jenna N. A Postcolonial Analysis of Peace Corps Volunteer Narratives: The Political Construction of the Volunteer, Her Work, and Her Relationship to the ‘Host Country National.’ University of Colorado at Boulder, 2012, scholar.colorado.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1024&context=comm\_gradetds.

**The** larger **issue presents itself when the volunteer begins to** want to **“fix” the culture** in addition to doing the job he was sent to perform. An implicit rejection of the mutuality described above, ‘**fixing’** **the culture is based on an assumption that American culture is without fault.** This **idea of the White Man’s Burden**, helping the Other to develop both economically and culturally, **assumes the American as the standard of perfection** (or close enough) **and compares Host Country culture and tradition to that.** This narrative is seldom disturbed in returned volunteer discourse, and when it is it causes confusion. **The volunteer is not sure** how to make sense of her experience **if [They]** she was not **actually ‘helping’ people,** when she had previously narrated the crux of her experience as ‘helping others.’

National Service groups work in the interests of white people by embodying the White Savior Complex   
****The Harvard Crimson 68’****(Daily student newspaper of Harvard University, was founded in 1873. It is the only daily newspaper in Cambridge, Massachusetts), "The Peace Corps: An Indictment Its 'Arrogance of Power' Must End If Peace Corps Hopes to Survive, Ex-Volunteers Contend in Critique", The Harvard Crimson, 1/17/68, [www.thecrimson.com/article/1968/1/17/the-peace-corps-an-indictment-pwe/](http://www.thecrimson.com/article/1968/1/17/the-peace-corps-an-indictment-pwe/)  
We joined the Peace Corps because we thought it would afford us a means of helping developing nations without imposing the United States' political and cultural values on them. We assumed that the Peace Corps reflected the belief in a pluralistic world for which John Kennedy stood: that therefore its work would be the antithesis of the American colonialism that the rest of the world both fears and resents. We were wrong. We now see that the ****Peace Corps is arrogant and colonialist**** in the same way as the government of which it is a part. The Latins with whom we work understand this better than most North Americans who are employed by the Peace Corps. It is the reason that so many of them distrust our organization, remain skeptical of its rhetoric of generosity. They read, for example, that we are part of an Alliance for Progress that they have begun to regard as a State Department gimmick. They see us working side by side with other officials of the US government to accomplish programs, which are in the view of many Latins, part of the US' world wide struggle against Communism, not a genuine desire to help poor nations. Attitudes and Acts But many are even more sensitive to our attitudes than to our acts. They frequently tell us that, like members of the State Department and AID, we are victims of the disease that Senator Fulbright has diagnosed as "the arrogance of power." And we have come to feel that they are more right than wrong, although of course there are many Volunteers whose ability to adapt themselves to the culture render them immune to such generalized criticism. The more deeply we examine ourselves the more clearly we realize that we are ****part of a culture whose pride in itself contains****, as a corollary, ****contempt for others**.** Our role in this country is a demonstration of that trait: semiliterate in its language, nearly ignorant of its culture, we still presume to teach Ecuadorians methods of thought and work that we have inherited from our North American past. It is an arrogance that is hard to escape. Viewing ourselves as teachers, for example, it is tempting to ****think of** Ecuadorians as our **students and** hence to **treat them as children.** Volunteers' language often reflects this attitude: it is no rare thing to hear a frustrated worker complain about "those stupid lazy campesinos," his neighbors. And Volunteers' style of life is often just as offensive, for in towns and cities the Peace Corps members tend to form small gringo enclaves.**

## NC

### Rich People PC

#### Perm- CP’s are supposed to be textually competitive with the AFF, this one only adds words onto it

1. **Real-world- writing plans carefully allows us to function as policy makers**
2. **Clash- PIC skirts around the centeral thesis of the Aff**

### Stupid All T-Shell

#### Counterinterp – the Aff can defend National Service towards a specific demographic

#### “National Service” is defined as service to the nation, FOR TEENS AND YOUNG ADULTS

**Sherraden 85’** Sherraden, Michael W.; Eberly, Donald J. "Individual Rights and Social Responsibilities: Fundamental Issues in National Service." Public Law Forum 4.1 (1985): 241-258.

**an organized program in which individuals give a period of service to the nation** or community. Generally, national service is thought of as a **program for teenagers or young adults**, but it is possible to consider national service for other age groups as well. Service **projects might be in any of a wide variety of areas, such as disaster relief, social services, housing rehabilitation, energy and natural resource conservation, education, public works, or international service**.

# Columbus DI

## AC

### Dreamers

#### Interp- the AFF must debate about the resolution

#### Violation- their advocacy doesn’t defend the resolution

#### Standards-

1. Predictability- Non-topical affs make it impossible to know what the aff will run. The aff also researched one hyper-spec area while the neg had to develop responses to every aff position on the topic. Predictability is k2 education b/c we have an equal research burden.
2. Clash- if the aff isn’t constrained to the resolution, clash is impossible. Aff can find anything and the neg couldn’t generate offense. Clash is k2 education b/c it allows for topic spec debate
3. Tournament rules- the tournament rules you agreed to when registering say you will use this resolution.

Vote off education- to ensure that we actually gain knowledge from the round and learn from the debate.

#### Drop the Debater

### Education

#### Read the College DA

#### Turn- Compulsory service causes millions to be incarcerated—non-compliers are criminalized

**Nelson** **16’** Nelson, Steve. Gender-Neutral Draft Registration Would Create Millions of Female Felons. US News , Mar. 2016, [www.usnews.com/news/articles/2016-05-03/gender-neutral-draft-registration-would-create-millions-of-female-felons](http://www.usnews.com/news/articles/2016-05-03/gender-neutral-draft-registration-would-create-millions-of-female-felons).

A key congressional committee voted last week to require young women to register for potentially compulsory military service, but the **gender-equalizing reform threatens to make felons out of women who refused to participate.** Though prosecutions currently appear unlikely, **men jailed for not registering with the Selective Service System** and some former **authorities** who participated in the cases **are concerned about criminalizing a large swath of the population.** Enforcement wasn’t always lax, and [the law](https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/50/3811) that may be applied to women allows for five-year prison sentences for "knowing and willful" non-registration with an equally long statute of limitations. “**It will inevitably lead to massive resistance**, whether visible in the streets or women just blowing it off the way men have," says Edward Hasbrouck, prosecuted for not registering in the 1980s. "Congress is smoking crack if they think women can be forced to register." Hasbrouck served more than four months in prison after catching the eye of an ambitious federal prosecutor, Robert Mueller, who went on to be FBI director. He originally received a suspended sentence, but recalls an unamused judge sending him to prison in late 1984 for doing peace activism to satisfy court-ordered community service. Hasbrouck considers himself an areligious anarcho-pacifist, but his explanation for refusing to register could come from a run-of-the-mill libertarian: “I had no intention of enslaving myself to the government.”

## NC

### Borders K

#### The aff criticizes this- AC solves impacts

#### Alt doesn’t solve- analytic

### Volunteer CP